DECLARES THERE IS GOOD IN EVERYBODY.

HAPPINESS

Robert Parker Miles, the speaker at the Y. M. C. A. Big Meeting at Engish's Sunday afternoon, gave character

There is good in everyhody," said Dr.

s. "There is nobody altogether, although there are a lot of us foolNo matter what you may think ut if you are only a piece of stone in hands of a powerful sculptor".

Miles said that the secret of hapsa was to live each day, forgetting errors, of the past and not worry-about the future, as God was taking of His children.

NEW CHURCH DEDICATED.

Exercises Held by DePauw Methodist Congregation at New Albany.

manner of dealing with ticklish political problems of the countries concerned. He was a sicklency of the services by Dr. Chooles, who spoke at night. In the after-size, who spoke at night. In the after-size, who spoke at night. In the after-size, superintendent of chooles here was a size and brought him to choole here was made an address.

I strict superintendent of the field stream of the countries concerned. He was a sickle sate and politician, which at thor, naturalist, hunter, soldier, traversized and headed an exploring party in river exploration. Strongly supported for the Republicant of the presidency in an omination for the presidency in the presidency of the United States as the was brought thor, naturalist, hunter, soldier, traversized and headed an exploring party in river exploration. Strongly supported for the Republicant of the countries concerned. He was a sickle sative and industrious. He was a sickle strong and well and thore or some wealth. Dut to a life of idleness. He was brought up with the constant injunction to be exploring party in river exploration. Strongly supported for the Republicant of the presidency in an omination for the presidency in the countries concerned. He was a sickle sative and industrious. He was a sickle sative and industrious to be exploring party in river exploration. Strongly supported for the republicant of the countries concerned. He was brought up with the constant injunction to be exploring party in river exploration. Strongly supported for the republicant of the countries concerned. He was a sickle sative and industrious. He was a sickle sative and industrious the countries concerned. He was the countries concerned. He was the countries concerned. He was a sickle sative and industrious to some an university lectures and was honored with degree at Christiania, Berling of the countries concerned. He was a sickle sative and industrious to some an university lectures and industrious the countries concerned. He was a sickle sative and industrious the countries conce new DePauw Memorial Methodist Epia- crowded with various activities as au- learned societies.

THREE ELDERS ELECTED.

Board of Grace Presbyterian Church Is Enlarged.

The board of elders of Grace Presbyerian church was increased by the erian church was increased by the lection of three new members yesteray. Jesse Hanft, a member of the oard of tristees, was chosen for the hree-year term; Frank L. Robinson, of the board of deacons, for the two-vear erm, and Austin Gemmer, also of the oard of deacons, for the one-year srm. The three men will be ordained at he services next Sunday morning.

Twenty two-men teams were anounced at the service yesterday morning to call on every member of the congregation and get them to reaffirm their nembership in the church and piedge as any as possible to attend church next lunday, which will be home-coming lunday. This is a part of the new era novement of the church and will be elebrated by all Presbyterian churches in the country.

In T. R.'s Vocabulary

NEW YORK, January 6 .- T. R. expressed to the average man in this and many other countries, the full finding his name too long to be used well in heads, contracted it to the ania, London and other European cen-

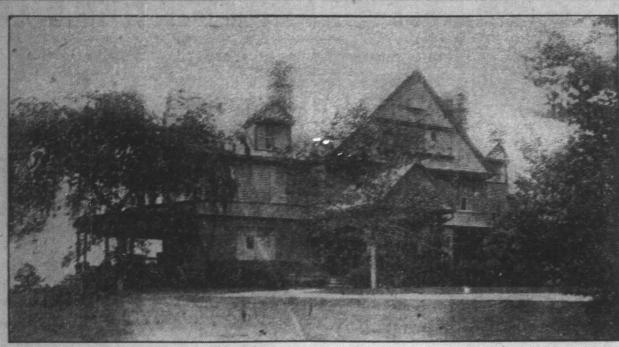
It was typical of the former President's personality. He was vitriolic in comment. He coined many catch he national speech. He was orig- dent February 10, 1912.

The big stick." "The mollycoddle."
"The pussyfooter."

The malefactors of great wealth."

"The short and ugly word."
"The strenuous life." "Delighted."

WHERE FORMER PRESIDENT LIVED



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THE ROOSEVELT HOME IN OYSTER BAY.

STORY OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S LIFE ONE OF CONSTANT ACTIVITY

Who spoke at night. In the aftertools here, made an address,
the site of one destroyed by fire in
sulper fluir cost \$46.090 and was erected
the presidency of the United States as
the site of one destroyed by fire in
sulper fluir cost \$40.090 and was erected
the presidency of the United States as
the site of one destroyed by fire in
sulper fluir cost \$40.090 and was erected
the presidency of the United States as
the site of one destroyed by fire in
sulper fluir cost \$40.090 and was erected
the presidency of the United States as
the time herers would not consent to
to accept the hospitalities of

Graduated from Harvard university,

Married Miss Alice Hathaway Lee, of Boston, October 27, 1880. Member New York state assembly 1882, 1383, 1884,

Mrs. Roosevelt died when daughter was born in February, 1884. Chairman New York state delegation in Republican national convention, 1884. Defeated as Republican candidate for mayor of New York city, 1886.

Married Miss Edith Kermit Carow, of New York, in London, December 2, 1386. United States civil service commissioner 1889 to 1895. President New York city board of

police commissioners, 1895 to 1897. Assistant secretary of the navy, 1897-98. Lieutenant-colonel of 1st regiment vol-

unteer cavalry, commonly known as "Rough Riders," in war with Spain. 1898. After war promoted to be colonel. Governor of New York, 1899-1900. Vice-President United States, 1901. Became President on death of President McKinley, September 14, 1901. Elected President, 1904.

Retired from presidency March 4, 1909. Salled from New York March 23, 1909, Adventure" (1918). Continued sport till February 3, 1910. Newspaper head writers, On return trip received with honors in

HIS LAST VISIT TO INDIANAPOLIS

"Winning of the West" (1889-93); "His-

"Hunting Trips of a Ranchman" (1885) "History of New York" (1890); "The venture. Wilderness Hunter" (1893); "American Ideals and Other Essays" (1897); "The Rough Riders" (1899); "Life of Oliver Cromwell" (1900); "The Strenuous Life" (1900); "The Deer Family" (1902); "Outdoor Pastimes of an American Hunter" (1906); "Good Hunting" "True Americanism" (1910); "African and European Addresses" "The New Nationalism" (1910); sevelt, an Autobiography" (1913); the old Kearsarge. "Life Histories of African Game Ani- Roosevelt was graduated from Har-

tributor to periodicals, particularly after

words which have become part of for renomination and election as Presi- erations of his father's family have

NEW ALBANY, Ind., January b.—The Theodore Roosevelt's life was one livered addresses before universities and was born in a home of some wealth, but

opment was emphasized by something which took place shortly after he left tory of the Naval War of 1812 (1882); Harvard, in 1890. He went to Europe, climbed the Matterhorn, and as a re-"Life of Thomas Hart Benton (1886); sult, was elected a member of the Alpine "Life of Gouverneur Morris (1887); Club of London, an organization of men "Ranch Life and Hunting Trail" (1888); who had performed notable feats of ad-

Old Dutch Ancestry.

loch, of Georgia, one of the family from Scotland in the middle of the seventeenth century. Her great-grand- gressive party. "Realizable Ideals" (the Earl lectures, father was the first revolutionary Gov-1912): "Conservation of Womanhood and ernor of his state, and her brother fired Children" (1912): "History as Literature, the last shot from the Alabama as she and Other Essays" (1913); "Theodore sank off Cherbourg under the guns of

In addition to writing these books, ties and was a Republican member of Roosevelt was a very frequent contributor to periodicals, particularly after his retirement from the presidency.

the New York legislature in 1882, 1883 and law as a legislature in 1882, 1883 and law as a legislature in 1882, 1883 and was a ble to speak again by October 30 at a mass meeting in Madison Square garden, New York. The bull-

Continued sport till February 3, 188 Conservative vas. A very tression continued to the first precision with honors in National Continued and Land Continued to the New York City. From 182 to the season and other European continued to the contin

Organizes the Rough Riders.

railroad rate regulation, meat inspection and pure food were measures advocated by him and adopted by the first congress after his inauguration. His activity in the direction of bringing the Russo-Japanese war to a close caused the award to him of the Nobel peace prize in 1906. He sent an army of pacification to restore order in Cuba in that year. In order to hasten the Panama canal project he took measures in recognition of Panama as an independent republic which drew much criticism, but enabled him to forward the canal work. Antitrust prosecutions were begun, and Roosevelt strongly advocated legislation for greater federal control over corporations of all kinds. Under Roosevelt's orders a voyage of sixteen battleships was made around the world, beginning

in December, 1907. Roosevelt was active in having William H. Taft nominated and elected as his successor. Before the expiration of his term he had planned an expedition to Africa to hunt and incidentally to gather specimens for the Smithsonian institution, which outfitted the expedition. His son and a small number of naturalists accompanied him. They sailed March 23, 1909, for Mombasa, British East Africa, had many interesting adventures and sent home 4,897 specimens of mammals, more than 4,000 birds, about 2,000 reptiles and 500 fishes, besides much minor material.

Travels in Africa and Europe. They emerged at Khartum, March 14, 1910. There Roosevelt was joined by the women of the family and made a trip, including short stays in the leading cities of Egypt, Italy, Austria. France, Belgium, Holland. Norway, Germany and England. He was everywhere treated as a national guest and greeted by great crowds. He made frequent addresses, some of them criticised for their

Taft, whom he had done much to elect. In the following year Roosevelt's name was brought to the front as a possible candidate for the presidency. He had become contributing editor of the Outlook and was publishing political ar- as the duty of every patriot. ticles from week to week. February 24, 1912, he announced his candidacy. Controversy over contested delegates to the Republican convention at Chicago odore Roosevelt, son of Cornelius Van velt's refusal to permit his name to be goes back to the medieval times in date. A call was issued for the elec-Dutch history. His mother was a Bul- tion of delegates to another convention, which was held at Chicago in August

Shot by a Fanatic in 1912.

began a series of speech-making tours as candidate for President. He was livered as scheduled, and it was shot in the right breast at Milwaukee mals" (two volumes, 1914); "Through vard in 1880, when twenty-one years old, on the evening of October 14. It was the Brazilian Wilderness" (1914); and upon leaving college began the while he was leaving his hotel for the "America and the World War" (1915); study of law. It was in the year of his Auditorium that the shot was fired by "A Booklover's Holidays in the Open" graduation that he married Alice, daugh- John Shrank, a fanatic, who had foi-tration. (1916); "Fear God and Take Your Own ter of George Cabot and Caroline (Has- lowed him for several weeks, Roose-Part" (1916); "National Strength and International Duty" (1917); "The Great Adventure" (1918).

Roosevelt soon became active in pollworth.

came active in polithe wound. He recovered from it rap-

After the outbreak of the great war,

Organizes the Rough Riders.

When war with Spain was declared in 1888, he resigned and recruited the 1st United States volunteer cayalry, better known as the Rough Riders. In this he gathered together daring horsemen from his great acquaintance among sport lovers of the east and cowboys of the west. He urged the appointment of Leonard Wood, a young army surgeon, who had seen hard service in Indian campaigning, as the colored of Leonard Wood, a young army surgeon, who had seen hard service in Indian campaigning, as the colored of Leonard Wood, a young army surgeon, who had seen hard service in Indian campaigning, as the colored of Leonard Wood, a young army surgeon, who had seen hard service in Indian campaigning, as the colored of Leonard Wood, a young army surgeon, who had seen hard service in Indian campaigning, as the colored of Leonard Wood, a prompt of Leonard Wood, and Roosevelt became colonel until the regiment was mustered out in the fall of 1882.

In November of shat year, Roosevelt, with the stream military may make the conducted a vigorous administration which aroused opposition of corporations and politicians; and he intended to carry on the work for a second term, but the nomination for Vice-President of the United States was infonal convention in Philadelphia, in June, 1900. This was looked on by many as an effort on the part of New York politicians to shelve him. He was elected with William McKinley, who died in the fall of 1901 as the result of an assassin's work, so that the would carry out the policy mapped out by the man whom he succeeded. He also began a series of tours to come in close touch with all panels of the first administration was his bringing about arbitration of the anthracite miners' strike and his success in having Venezuela financial difficulties with powers of Europe each to the international tribunal at The Hague.

Election as President.

He was nominated for Presideng by the Republican convention of 1804 and was elected by popular plurality of about 2,500,000 votes. Acts 're

WITH THEIR GRANDCHILD



-Copyright, 1915, Campbell Studio, from American Press Association

Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt and their grandchild, Richard lin, Oxford and Cambridge. In Rome he Derby, Jr., the son of their daughter Ethel and Dr. Derby. The picture

AS FATHER HAD OFTEN PICTURED

Death in Battle of Quentin Roosevelt, Aviator, Was Serious Blow to Former President, Who Was Then in Failing Health -Three Other Sons Won Honor on Field of Battle.

All of Theodore Roosevelt's sons did their part in the world war, putting into deeds what their father had so frequently pictured in words

Quentin Roosevelt, youngest son, was shot down in an air battle near Chamery, in the Chateau Thierry sector, July 14. While the news was a great shock to the parents and other relatives, it called forth a brief,

Theodore Roosevelt's father was The- in June was accompanied by Roose- stoic statement from the father. It was as follows: "Quentin's mother and I are very glad that he got to the front and Schaick Rooseveit, and the family line presented to the convention as a candi- had the chance to render some service to his country and to show the stuff

that was in him before his fate befell him." Confirmation of Quentin's death arrived July 17 and the father's whose founder came to this country At this convention Roosevelt was nomi- statement was made then. The following day the New York state Repubnated as the candidate of the Pro- lican convention was to assemble and delegates as they arrived talked of little else. It was generally expected that the principal address, to be delivered by Theodore Roosevelt, would have to be abandoned. However, Early in September, 1912, Roosevelt word was promptly sent from Oyster Bay that the speech would be de-

WAS BORN IN WASHINGTON.

Quentin Roosevelt was born in November, 1897, at Washington, while his father was assistant secretary of the navy in the McKinley adminis-

He was last seen by his comrades in arms on a Sunday morning in combat with two enemy planes about ten miles inside the German lines. He had started with thirteen American machines and they had encountered seven Germans, whom they were pursuing, when two turned on young Roosevelt. A patrol that sought Lieutenant Roosevelt later found no trace of him. On August 7 the young American's grave, made by the Germans as they had reported in a note dropped in the American lines from the air, was found by American aviators at the edge of a wood at Chamery, east of Fere-en-Tardenois. On a wooden cross at the head was this inscrip tion in English:
"Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt,
buried by the Germans."

Under date of December 28, an Associated Press correspondent with the American forces of occupation in ermany sent account of young Roosevelt's last fight as recited by Christian Donbauser, a German aviator, who said he was the successful opponent in the struggle.

Description of Battle. Donbauser said:

"I was one of a party of six German aviators, and on July 14 sighted six American machines east of Fere-en-Tardenois. One American, who I learned later, was Quentin Roosevelt, was ahead of the rest of his squadron, and off to one side. He came straight at me and I swooped down under his machine. We seesawed back and forth, pep-

pering away and each trying to gain the advantage by climbing above

the other. "Roosevelt made several loops and I admired his gameness. Once I thought his machine gun was jammed, but a second later he began again to shoot and I felt the bullets striking my plane. Then I mounted above him and swooped down to within twenty meters of him, firing all the time. Then I saw my opponent collapse and his ma-

chine began to fall.' The battle, the German aviator said, was fought at an altitude of between 2,000 and 3,000 meters. In the fight bullets from Lieutenant Roosevelt's machine gun pierced the German aviator's machine in twenty places. Donhauser said he realized soon after the fight began that his opponent was not as experienced as some Americans he had encountered. but Lieutenant Roosevelt out up a plucky fight to the end. Three or four times, Donhauser declared, Roosevelt had the upper hand for a

few seconds.

May Have Hastened Death. The death of his youngest boy, even ander such heroic circumstances, is believed to have had some part in hastening the death of the father. The former President had been planning a trip to France as soon as his health should permit, to visit the grave. A little while back he had written a letter discouraging the idea of general removal to this country of bodies of those killed abroad, quoted the biblical lines: "In the place where the tree falleth, there it lie."

While sorrowing over the death of their youngest son, the former President and his wife received word July 22 of the wounding of Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., while leading an attack on a machine gune ing an attack on a machine gun sons. The bullet entered behind the left knee, but no bones were broken. In the excitement of the attack, young Roosevelt went "over the top" without a helmet. The annoying machine gun nest was broken up. Major Roosevelt had been cited in June for "conspicuous gallantry in action" at Cantigny, the official report saying:

"On the day of our attack upon Cantigny, although gassed in the lungs and gassed in the eyes to blindness, Major Roosevelt refused to be removed and retained the command of his battallon, under a heavy bombardment throughout, the engagement."

Second Son Promoted.

In September the father received word that Theodore, Jr., had been made a lieutenant-colonel. He had been decorated previously in Paris, where he had been taken after the wound in the knee.

Archie B. Roosevelt was wounded near Cantigny last spring in the first American offensive. He was hit in the leg by shrapnel and his arm was

"I am as proud of my four boys as can be," said the father when he heard the injuries were not serious. "As long as Archie was not killed.

everything is all right." Previously the same day, Mr. Roosevelt had been informed that Archie had been decorated by a French general, while on the operating table, for conspicuous gallantry in action. Earlier in the war Archie had been jumped from a second lieutenant to captain in rank. In September Archie returned to the cally paralyzed and "a bad case of

cally paralyzed and 'a bad case of nerves."

At the time of Archie's decoration, the father had cabled his anxiety, adding: "Your cross is the greatest possession this family has."

Kermit Roosevelt fought under both the British and the American flags in the war. In July, 1917, he left the officers' training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., to take a commission with the British operaiting against the Turks in Asia Minor. In August, 1918, the Official Gazette (London) noted the award of a military cross to "temporary and honorary Captain Kermit Roosevelt," for services in Mesopotamia. Previously to that, however, Kermit had obtained his transfer to the American forces in France. He is now captain of the 7th artillery in France.

SOME CHARACTERISTIC POSES



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Former President, as he appeared when speaking in public.

was in Indianapolis to aid in the War Savings stamp drive.

The picture was made in North Pennsylvania street in June, 1918, when Mr. Roosevelt

MR. ROOSEVELT, MAYOR JEWETT AND GOVERNOR GOODRICH.